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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/437,580	11/09/1999	ALEXANDER G. MACINNIS	36101/SAH/B6	8182

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, KEVIN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2674

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/437,580

Applicant(s)

MACINNIS ET AL.

Examiner

Kevin M. Nguyen

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on RCE 07/23/2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 26-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 26-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/27/04
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Request for Continued Examination

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07/23/2004 has been entered. An action on the RCE follows:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 34 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per claim above, it is not clear what the Applicant means "the number of the non-displayed pixels of the second address is equal to the number of the non-blanked out pixels of the first address line."

In the specification at page 63, lines 11-25, nowhere to be found the claimed limitation above. This limitation contains various inconsistencies and/or ambiguities so that the Examiner is unable to understand how the number of the non-displayed pixels of the second address is equal to the number of the non-blanked out pixels of the first address line.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 26-33, 35-44 and 46--46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Fumoto et al (US 5,200,738).

4. As to claim 26, Fumoto et al teaches Fig. 3 is a conceptual diagram and Fig. 4 is an operation flow chart for assistance in describing the operation of the method of the present invention (col. 3, lines 19-21). It is noted that the operation for scrolling to the left or right in the horizontal display direction is basically identical to the vertical operation (col. 5, lines 36-42).

A method of moving image comprising steps of
receiving an address line (a data line 204b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3) from the memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3);

placing a read pointer (a memory location DPY0) initially on the plurality of graphics data (102'a to 102'f, fig. 3) at the start address line DPY0 (fig. 3);

blanking out one or more pixels (a blanked region of 102'b, fig. 3) at the read pointers (DPY1, fig. 3) after the read pointers (DPY1, fig. 3) pointed;

displaying the new data 204b (fig. 3) starting at the Y-address DPY1 (the read pointer, fig. 3) by the display monitor 104a (fig. 2), while the blanked region 102'b (fig. 3) is not displayed (col. 4, lines 39-42).

As to claim 27, Fumoto et al teaches display memory contents (fig. 3) to be displayed on the screen including a sequential collection of bits. Each bit in a bit image corresponds to one pixel (dot) on the screen.

As to claims 28-30, Fumoto et al teaches including the data line 204b (fig. 3) comprising a first number of one pixel or bit is not greater than the blank region 102'b (fig. 3) comprising number of pixels or bits.

As to claim 31, Fumoto et al teaches the portion of a data line 204b (a data packet, fig. 3) that precedes the body (data). The header contains data, such as source (204a, fig. 3) and destination addresses (DPY1 of 204b, fig. 3).

5. As to claim 32, Fumoto et al Fig. 3 is a conceptual diagram and Fig. 4 is an operation flow chart for assistance in describing the operation of the method of the present invention (col. 3, lines 19-21). It is noted that the operation for scrolling to the left or right in the horizontal display direction is basically identical to the vertical operation (col. 5, lines 36-42).

A method of moving image comprising steps of
receiving a first address line (a first data line 204'b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3) from the memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3);
receiving a second address line (a second data line 205'b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3) from the memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3);
placing a read pointer (a memory location DPY1) initially on the first data line 204b (fig. 3) at a start of the address line DPY1 (fig. 3);

blanking out one or more pixels (the blanked region of 102'b, fig. 3) of the first data line 204b (fig. 3) at the first read pointer (DPY1, fig. 3) after the first read pointers (DPY1, fig. 3) pointed is a blanked region of 102'b (fig. 3);

inserting the first data line 204b (fig. 3) in front of the second address line (a data line 205b, fig. 3);

displaying the first data 204b (fig. 3) and the second data 205b (fig. 3) of the region 102'c (fig. 3) starting at the Y-address DPY2 (the read pointer, fig. 3) by the display monitor 104a (fig. 2).

It is noted that the operation for scrolling to the left or right in the horizontal display direction is basically identical to the vertical operation (col. 5, lines 36-42).

As to claim 33, Fumoto et al teaches the second address line (a second data line 205b (fig. 3) having a previously start point (DPY1, fig. 3) and an end point (DPY2, fig. 3), and one or more pixels (the blanked region of 102'c, fig. 3) closes to the end point DPY2 (fig. 3) of the second address line are not displayed.

As to claim 35, Fumoto et al teaches display memory contents (fig. 3) to be displayed on the screen including a sequential collection of bits. Each bit in a bit image corresponds to one pixel (dot) on the screen.

As to claims 36-38, Fumoto et al teaches including the data line 204b (fig. 3) comprising a first number of one pixel or bit is not greater than the blank region 102'b (fig. 3) comprising number of pixels or bits.

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As to claim 39, Fumoto et al teaches the portion of a data line 204b (a data packet, fig. 3) that precedes the body (data). The header contains data, such as source (204a, fig. 3) and destination addresses (DPY1 of 204b, fig. 3).

6. As to claim 40, Fumoto et al teaches the hardware configuration of an apparatus for implementing the image display method above comprising

an address line (a data line 204b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3);
the display memory 102 (a display engine, fig. 2) for receiving the an address line (a data line 204b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3) from the memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3), and converting the address line of the data line (fig. 3) into a graphics window 305 (fig. 5A);

a direct access memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3) for transferring the an address line (a data line 204b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3) to the display engine (a display memory 102, fig. 2);

a read pointer (a memory location DPY0) initially placed on the plurality of graphics data (102'a to 102'f (fig. 3) at the start address line DPY0 (fig. 3)

the display engine (a display memory 102, fig. 2 corresponds to a display memory contents, fig. 3) blanked out one or more pixels (a blanked region of 102'b, fig. 3) at the read pointers (DPY1, fig. 3) after the read pointers (DPY1, fig. 3) pointed.

As to claim 41, Fumoto et al teaches displaying the first data 204b (fig. 3) by the display monitor 104a (fig. 2).

As to claim 42, Fumoto et al teaches a direct access memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3) transferring the an address line (a data line 204b, fig. 3).

Therefore, a direct access memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3) does not transfer the blanked out pixels to the display engine (a display memory 102, fig. 2 corresponds to a display memory contents, fig. 3).

7. As to claim 43, Fumoto et al teaches the hardware configuration of an apparatus for implementing the image display method above comprising

- a first address line (a first data line 204'b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3) from the memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3);

- a second address line (a second data line 205'b, fig. 3) of a plurality of graphics data 202 (fig. 3) from the memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3);

- the display memory 102 (a display engine, fig. 2) for receiving the first address line (a data line 204b, fig. 3) and the second address lines 205'b (fig. 3), and converting the first 204'b and second address line 205'b into a graphics window 305 (fig. 5A);

- a direct access memory (main image memory contains 103', fig. 3) for transferring the first address line (a data line 204b, fig. 3) and the second address line 205b from memory 103' to the display engine (a display memory 102, fig. 2);

- a read pointer (a memory location DPY1) initially placed on the plurality of graphics data (102'a to 102'f, fig. 3) at the start first address line DPY1 (fig. 3)

- the display engine (a display memory 102, fig. 2 corresponds to a display memory contents, fig. 3) blanked out one or more pixels of the first address line 204b (fig. 3) at the read pointers (DPY1, fig. 3) in front of two pixels of 205b of the second address line 205b (fig. 3);

It is noted that the operation for scrolling to the left or right in the horizontal display direction is basically identical to the vertical operation (col. 5, lines 36-42).

As to claim 44, Fumoto et al teaches the second address line (a second data line 205b (fig. 3) having a previously start point (DPY1, fig. 3) and an end point (DPY2, fig. 3), and one or more pixels (the blanked region of 102'c, fig. 3) closes to the end point DPY2 (fig. 3) of the second address line are not displayed.

As to claim 46, Fumoto et al teaches displaying the first data 204b (fig. 3) by the display monitor 104a (fig. 2).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 07/23/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 26-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

9. In response to applicant's argument that claims 26 and 40 recite "placing the read pointer on the plurality of graphics data at a location of the address line after the blanked out pixels," This argument is not persuasive because Fumoto et al teaches placing a read pointer (a memory location DPY0) initially on the plurality of graphics data (102'a to 102'f, fig. 3) at the start address line DPY0 (fig. 3).

10. In response to applicant's argument that claims 32 and 43 recite "placing the read pointer on the first plurality of graphics data at a location of the first address line after the blanked out pixels." This argument is not persuasive because Fumoto et al teaches placing a read pointer (a memory location DPY1) initially on the first data line 204b (fig. 3) at a start of the address line DPY1 (fig. 3).

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For these reasons, the rejections based on Fumoto et al have been maintained.

Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Kevin M. Nguyen** whose telephone number is **703-305-6209**. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-THU from 9:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Richard A Hjerpe** can be reached on **703-305-4709**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered response should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Kevin M. Nguyen
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2674

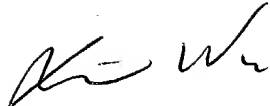
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KN

November 12, 2004


XIAO WU
PRIMARY EXAMINER